The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,871—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th July, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Combaconum, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metteypolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 829 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th July, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY
on the 24th, and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	Without food.
Genoa	500	340	140	Including Wines
Marseilles	520	360	140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Steamboats. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	„ 31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	C. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. OLYMPIA ....J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA	2300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA ...J. Gerrard	2272	436	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA .....Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Building, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s S. S. MEMFI, Captain D. Forstich, will be despatched as above on the 30th July, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (viâ Port Said)	375	225	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Samson House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 30, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th July.
— SURAT	3141	550	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	3736	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3479	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	1723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th July.
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	30th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	14th July.
BANGALORE	3342	450	H. Wyatt	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent [illegible] at the REDUCED RATE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are the e formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breeze.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Choonilall Panalall.

J. O. and Co.—2 cases very handsome large pier glasses.
On account and risk of Esmaeljee Easoofbhoy.
T U M—8 cases wooden pencils.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome grey brougham horse, the property of an officer, having no further use for him.
1 second hand large sized circular glass fronted brougham by Holland and Holland, in very fair order, complete.
1 second hand palanquin shaped shigram in very good condition.
1 Bay thorough bred Australian horse, thoroughly broken to harness, suitable for a brougham or dog cart, property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting grey Australian brougham horse.
1 handsome strong English-built buggy.
1 very good strong dog-cart in good condition.
1 handsome high caste roan colour arab colt, 4 years old, a very good saddle horse, has been constantly driven by a lady and believed to be sound.
1 Flea bitten grey Arab horse, very handsome, with good action height 14-2.
By order of the executor of the late Captain Dixon.
1 handsome English-built mail-phaeton by "Kesterton" with a very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1880.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT, AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*, PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MINERAL PROPERTIES inspected and reported on. ASSAYS of ORES made and guaranteed certificates of Analysis furnished. Mining Machinery supplied. Messrs. Tremayne and Co. are also in a position to supply capital for the development of Mineral Properties on satisfactory evidence of sound prospective value.

MR. CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, C. E.,
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LONDON,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. THOMAS during his brief sojourn in India is prepared to INSPECT and REPORT on MINERAL PROPERTIES of every description throughout the Indian Empire.

As engagements will run consecutively, early communications should be made to prevent disappointment, the short stay which Mr. THOMAS intends making in India, only enabling a limited number of inspections possible.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CAST IRON P. W. CHAIRS AND WROT IRON FISHPLATES.

THE AGENT is prepared to RECEIVE at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 3,000 Tons of CAST IRON PERMANENT WAY CHAIRS and 80 Tons of WROT IRON FISHPLATES, a great portion of which may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon.
Offers must state the quantity required and the rate per ton weighed over and delivered at Wadi Bunder.
CASH BEFORE DELIVERY.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th June 1880.

A. JOURDIN & CO.,
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on [illegible]sion Sale; 2½ per cent. charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.
Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c. transacted with promptitude.
Passages engaged Free of Commission.
Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.
Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.
Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.
Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding every Goods and Machinery.
Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH JULY.
Commencing at 9.
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
Talented Company will play the following at
TEMPLE BAR.

NEW AIRS.
NEW SELECTIONS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PART I.

1. Grand March ..... Marien ..... Klumper.
2. Overture ..... The Gulf of Bagdad ..... Boieldieu.
3. Lied ..... Liebe Voeglein ..... Gumbert.
4. Boccaccio Waltz ..... Strauss.
5. Pot Pourri ..... Madame Angot ..... C. Lecocq.

PART II.

6. Grand March ..... Fatinitza ..... Suppé.
7. Love's Request ..... Reichart.
8. Waltz ..... Wiener Blut ..... Strauss.
9. Aria Grand ..... Verdi.
10. Champagne Charley ..... Galop ..... Minzer.

Admission by Refreshment Ticket, Re. 1.

TEMPLE BAR.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Imports and Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Treasure.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay, called for this day but was postponed for want of quorum of members, will be held in the Municipal Offices at half-past 3 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th July 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. OF 1866, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has, by an Order dated the 1st day of July, 1880, appointed CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the Sole Official Liquidator of the above-named Bank in place and stead of DINNANATH RAGOONATH KHOTE and ARDESIR BERAMJI KAPADIA, removed.—Dated this 5th day of July 1880.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Official Liquidator.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of HAJI JUSUB HAJI ESA, who lately carried on the Trade or Business as a Merchant in Bombay under the names of HAJI JUSUB HAJI ESA and HAJI ESA HASAM MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the PETITION of SEWJI PRAGJI, verified by the Affidavit of the said Sewji Pragji, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Seventh day of July instant, And whereas the said Haji Jusub Haji Esa has been this day duly ADJUDGED INSOLVENT under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvents Act, XI. and XII. Victoria Chapter XXI. It is ordered that the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvent do WITHIN THIRTY DAYS from this date file in my office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this Seventh day of July 1880.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of July 1880.

MADON'S
CODLIVER OIL EMULSION.
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THIS elegant Preparation possesses the combined Properties of Codliver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. It has been used with great advantage in cases of defective assimilation. It is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the debility of the stomach, as in Scrofula and Phthisis, and variety of other diseases dependent upon defective nutrition. It is also adapted to the treatment of Rickets in Children. It is palatable and quite free from the disgusting taste and smell of Codliver Oil; it is entirely miscible in water, milk or cocoa, and it is taken by children and females without the least repugnance.
Please ask for MADON'S Codliver Oil Emulsion, &c.

Per Bottle—Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO-DAY, TIFFIN.—Pea Soup, Veal Cutlets and Green Peas, Mutton Sea Pie, Grilled Beefsteak, Prawn Curry, Cheese, Fruit, &c. Re. 1, TEMPLE BAR.

TO-DAY, DINNER—Green Pea Soup, Boiled Fish, Chicken Cutlets, Mushroom Sauce, Chops Mayonnaise, Roast Fowl and Tongue, Corned Beef, Oyster Curry, Fruit, Tart, &c., &c., Re. 1-8, TEMPLE BAR.

WANTED, a COMPETENT BANDMASTER for the 26th N.I. at Deesa. Apply, sending Testimonials and terms, to the BAND SECRETARY.

PIANIST REQUIRED.—A Lady or Gentleman Pianist for a TOUR THROUGH INDIA. Apply at once MANAGER, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED, a GUZARATHI GRADUATE who can translate well from English into Guzarathi and write a good English hand. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to the ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR to Government.

TO LET, Mr. F. G. SELBY'S BUNGALOW, Northern Lines, Poona, fully furnished, with Glass Crockery and Cooking Utensils, till the end of October. 1,000 Rupees. Apply to Major ROWLANDSON, 3, Staff Lines, Poona.

A HIGH CASTE ARAB COLT, a good riding horse, has carried a lady, FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY.

FOR SALE, a Barelly Cart in good order, a fast-trotting Arab Horse and set Cawnpore Harness. Rs. 500 for the turn-out. Apply to A. F. Woodburn, Dhulia, Khandesh.

THE Little Wanzer SEWING MACHINE is the best and cheapest Sewing Machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

BULL'S NOTES on PANKAHS, with Plates, published by NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta. Price with postage 12 Annas.

HAMS and BACON (first quality) just landed per P. and O. Steamer, also fresh Gruere Cheese on cut. Apply to GREEN & JARVIS, Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

HOLLAND MINIATURE EXPRESS RIFLE, with Alex. Henry Barrel, '36 bore in case with implements and cartridges. Price Rs. 175, A BARGAIN. To be seen at SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S THIS DAY, SATURDAY, an English built MAIL PHAETON by KESTERTON, with handsome GREY ARAB HORSE and HARNESS, the property of late Captain John Dixon

FOR SALE, ALEXANDER HENRY EXPRESS RIFLE, S. B. B. L. '500 Bore, nearly new, in case, very complete, with about 100 metal cartridge cases, wads, &c. Price Rs. 360. Apply A. B., Post Office, Broach.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 6; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-3.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSCAT ULWA.—A fresh Consignment, PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PHARMACISTS & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
The Pharmacy Departments are under the sole supervision of *thoroughly qualified and experienced English Chemists.*
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & SURGICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.
See Treacher and Company's Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.
MEDICINE CHESTS, MAHOGANY, OAK & LEATHER.
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STATIONERY & OFFICE REQUISITES.
Diaries, Papers, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, Seals, Blotting Pads, &c.
HARDWARE & HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
Filters, Baths, Lamps, Churns, Brushes, Enamelled Iron Ware, &c.
BAGS, TRUNKS, & PORTMANTEAUX.
Gladstone, Courier and Hand Bags, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux.
HATS & HELMETS.
Hard and Soft Felt Hats, Regulation and other Helmets, &c.
OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
From the most renowned European Houses.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS AND LIQUEURS.
Sole Proprietors and Shippers of the justly celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" and "Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky."
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.
Soda, Potash, Lithia, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, Raspberryade.
AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.
Caps, Cases, Cartridges, Bullets, Wads and Apparatus.
GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
Archery, Badminton, Billiard, Cricket, Fencing, Fishing, Football, Golf, Rackets, Lawn Tennis, Playing Cards, Chess, Draughts, &c.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.
Oil and Water Colours, Brushes, Papers, Blocks, Pencils, Canvas, &c.
TOBACCONIST'S AND SMOKER'S SUNDRIES.
Manillas, Trichies, Tobaccos, Pipes, Cigarettes, Chak-Maks, Pouches, Cases, &c.
GLASS, CHINA AND CROCKERY WARE.
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Services.
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Pocket, Bowie and Table Knives, Steels, Razors, Scissors, Spoons, Forks, Dishes, Coffee and Tea Services, Claret Jugs, &c.
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.
Rings, Pins, Necklets, Lockets, Bardrops, Bracelets, Cups, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. & POONA.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS AND SOAPS

Have been Awarded GOLD MEDALS—Havre and Moscow; SILVER MEDALS—Paris, Havre, and Naples;

DIPLOMAS—Santiago, Amsterdam, and Philadelphia; PRIZE MEDAL of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain.

JUROR—Vienna, 1873.

Ample proofs can be offered that these Preparations are the BEST that can be used for the purposes in part detailed below :—

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID POWDER

(Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. genuine Acid)

MOST USEFUL TO DESTROY OFFENSIVE AND INJURIOUS ODOURS GIVEN OFF BY

NIGHT COMMODES, CLOSETS, URINALS, MANURE AND DUSTHEAPS.

It is cheaper in the using than Disinfecting Powders offered at less rates (without guarantee for strength), much less quantity being needed to obtain good results.

Its utility may be relied on, as the Carbolic Acid is free from Tar Oils, which are almost worthless for disinfecting purposes. Calvert's Powder is regularly used by the Army Department, many Railway Companies, Brewers, Carriers, Local and School Boards, &c. &c. When lightly sprinkled over any offensive matter it will at once destroy all foul or infectious odour; hence it is particularly valuable in Stables, Kennels, Fowl or Pigeon Houses, to keep them healthy and free from insects or flies.

Sold in ½, 1, and 2lb. Dredgers, at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each; 7, 14, 28, & 56lb. Cases, at 2s. 6d., 4s., 6s., and 10s. each, and in Casks, 17s. 6d. per cwt.

CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC ACID

Is a concentrated and purified product, of guaranteed strength. In weak solutions (1 oz. to ½ gallon of water) it is the best and cheapest preventive of infection or contagion; it arrests all kinds of putrefactive change, and destroys all the lower forms of insect or vegetable life. The Acid (or Powder) is very valuable for arresting decay of animal or vegetable matter, and for preventing the entry into Dwellings, Gardens, &c., of Insects and Reptiles, which dread the odour of Carbolic Acid that will emanate freely when the Powder or diluted Acid is sprinkled about infected places; the diluted Acid is especially useful to cleanse and purify Yards, Cellars, Stables, or Cowsheds, and to destroy weeds on Garden Walks. A little of the raw Acid, applied at the roots with a pointed stick, will kill Dandelions or other Plants on Lawns.

Ribbed Bottles, ½ lb., 1s.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d.; ½, ¼, and 1 Gallon Trade Mark Sealed Tins, at 2s. 6d., 4s., and 7s. each; and in Bulk, 6s. per Gallon.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOAPS

Are made of various qualities, each containing a guaranteed proportion of genuine Carbolic Acid, which is *the true antiseptic principle in Coal Tar.* They are valuable as preventives of contagion, also for destroying unpleasant odour from the skin, and keeping it healthy and free from prickly heat or other irritation, as well as for washing soiled or infected clothing, and floors, walls, or animals infested with insects; the Domestic, Laundry, and soft soaps being specially suitable for the last named uses. In warm climates these Soaps are almost indispensable; the Toilet and Prickly Heat Soap were supplied for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his Indian Tour. The Soft Soap is also very useful against greasy heel and mange, (it is used in the Royal Kennels) and it prevents cattle from annoyance of flies. The Tooth Soap is said to allay dental Neuralgia.

PRICES:

Toilet Soap, 10 per cent. Acid	6d. Tablets	Medical Soap, 20 per cent. Acid	1s. Tablets.
Household or Toilet and Prickly Heat Soap, 10 per cent. Acid	6d. and 1s. Bars.	D metis Soap, 8 per cent. Acid	6d. lb. Bars.
Shaving and Tooth Soap	6d. and 1s. Sticks.	Soft Soap, 10 per cent. Acid	In Jars, 1 lb. 1s.; 2 lb. 2s.; 4 lb. 3s.; 7 lb. 5s. each.
Carbolic Glycerine Soap	4d. and 6d. Tablets.	Dog Soap, 8 per cent. Acid	6d. Packets.
Nursery Soap, 5 per cent. Acid	6d. Boxes.	Laundry Soap, 4 per cent. Acid	4½d. per lb. Bar.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. canister at 1s. 45 per case 28 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 3-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

THE monsoon, so far, leaves nothing to be desired; the heavy rains of last week, and the beginning of this, have given way to mild showery weather, than which nothing could be better for the Crops. In Bombay itself the rainfall to date has been considerably above the average, and throughout the Presidency ample rains have, so far, fallen, leaving nothing to be desired. The general position of our various markets has not altered much during the week. Cotton has remained dull, notwithstanding rather better accounts from home. Seeds continue in moderate demand, and Wheat also still meets with a fair enquiry. In Imports, Piece-Goods and Yarn meet with a ready sale for delivery in two to three months' time, but for ready stocks there is not much enquiry. Metals are firm both on the spot and also to arrive. Freights are dull and declining. Money continues very easy, with a tendency to increased ease: Government Securities were firm early in the week, but have lately shown signs of weakness; and Shares, after considerable activity at times bordering on excitement, close dull. Sterling Exchange has a downward tendency.

MONEY.—Extreme quietness still characterises the market. The last published Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 3rd instant showed a further increase in the Cash Balance of about 10½ lacs, due chiefly to an addition to the deposits, as the Trade demand only shows a small decrease on last week's figures, but no reduction has been made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount. Money in the open market is procurable on very easy terms, but as pointed out last week there is ample employment for Capital offering in Bombay at the present time, much more so than is usually the case early in the monsoon. At the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Bank of Bombay, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared; the profits for the half-year amounted to Rs. 5,41,800, of which Rs. 30,800 was carried to the Reserve Fund.

EXCHANGE.—No change took place in this market on Saturday last, and rates for the mail closed at our quotations of the previous evening, viz., 1s. 8 7-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 15-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. On Monday, although rates were not quotably lower, there was an easier feeling both here and in Calcutta, and telegrams from China reported increased weakness. On Tuesday there was a feeling of some uneasiness occasioned by the receipt of a telegram through Reuter's Agency to the effect that the Secretary of State had stated in the House of Commons on the previous evening that full information had now been received from the Government of India on the state of the Indian Finances, which exhibited the expenditure as exceeding the estimates by £9,000,000 and the estimated deficit for 1880-81 as £3,000,000. Up to the present time the meaning of this message remains somewhat obscure, but the general impression is that the deficit therein referred to is that originally estimated at £4,000,000, and not a further deficit of £3,000,000. On Wednesday the market opened quietly at Tuesday's rates, which were fairly maintained throughout the day, notwithstanding a rise of ¼d. per oz. reported in the value of Silver at Home. As usual little business was done, as both buyers and sellers were holding off, pending the news of the sale of Council Bills in London, the result of which was that Rs. 29,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 90,000 to Madras, at an average rate of 1s. 8·02d. per rupee, tenders at 1s. 8 3-16d. received 17 per cent., all above that in full. The effect of the sale in our market was that Sterling Exchange opened very weak on Thursday at a decline of 1-16th per rupee from the previous day's quotation, and at the decline very little was done throughout the day, as weak advices from Calcutta and China led sellers to anticipate a further decline. To-day the market has been very quiet and rates close as follows, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 5-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 8¼., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d., 4 months' sight 1s. 8 9-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 13-32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 19-32d.; France, 3 months' sight 2·15.

The tendency of the market is undoubtedly towards lower rates. A very general feeling prevails that the recent advance in the rates of Sterling has been due to the manipulation of the Syndicate who invested in the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan, and that their requirements for remittance to the East being completed, the recent ruling rates for Council Drafts, and consequently Exchange, cannot be maintained. A very weak feeling in Government Paper, owing to the anticipations of tenders for a further Loan being invited in the autumn, is also telling upon the rates of Sterling, but apart from this, indications from all sides are in favour of lower rates. Large sales of Bank Paper have been made here for forward delivery, a portion of which at all events presumably remains uncovered; in Bombay there will be little Mercantile Paper offering for the next four months, and in Calcutta a so there will be little doing in Exports. From China, too, rates now come weak and little assistance can be expected from that quarter. On the other hand, there is every indication of a very large business being done here in Imports in the autumn. Extensive orders for Manchester Goods are already going Home, and a large forward business has been done in Copper and Yellow Metal, both valuable articles, which will have to be remitted for.

A telegram from Berlin, dated the 7th instant, states that the Federal Council has negatived the proposal to adopt a double standard in Germany; but this is not likely to have any effect on the Silver market, as for some time past it has been understood that no change would be made in the German currency. The price for Silver in London in the early part of the week was maintained at 52¼d. per oz., but has since declined to 52¼d. per oz., at which it remains weak. Shipments of the Metal for this port from Southampton are telegraphed to the extent of £90,000, and a shipment of £76,000, Gold is also advised.

On Calcutta, the rate of Exchange for demand drafts remains at ½ per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight bills at ½ per cent. discount.

On China, the quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 221 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills in London is 3s. 10d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2¼d. per tael.

SHARES.—Considerable activity prevailed in this market early in the week, and prices for almost all descriptions advanced, but the demand chiefly ran upon Mill Scrip, and the values of the shares of Spinning and Weaving concerns show the following changes:—Anglo-Indians have advanced Rs. 6, Alfreds Rs. 5, Bhownuggurs Rs. 60, Dhurumseys Rs. 70, Golam Baba Rs. 10 Jewraz Balloo Rs. 20, Khatao Muccunjee Rs. 10, Madras Rs. 40, Madras United Rs. 25, Manockjee Petits Rs. 15, Mazagons Rs. 40, Morarjees Rs. 20, Oriental Rs. 30, Prince of Wales Rs. 60, Sassoon Rs. 25, Sholapore Rs. 40, Soonderdas Rs. 10, Victorias Rs. 35. In Press shares an advance of Rs. 55 has taken place in Akbars, Rs. 20 in Apollos, Rs. 10 in Bellary, Rs. 5 in Berars, Rs. 215 in Forts, Rs. 5 in Mofussils, Rs. 10 in Volkarts. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Saw Mills have advanced Rs. 10, Bombay Burma Trading Rs. 25, and Treachers Rs. 5 per share. The only change in Bank shares is a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombays.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The relapse in Exchange, together with the fears entertained that tenders for a further Loan may shortly be invited, have induced a very dull feeling in the market for Government Paper, and rates have dropped during the week about ½ per cent. The quotation for Fours is Rs 98½; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 103¼; Bombay Port Trust Bonds have declined to Rs. 93½, and the Municipal Five per cent. Loan to Rs. 103.

PIECE GOODS.—Our report for this week must be to a great extent merely a repetition of the preceding. The market on the spot remains quiet but steady, but with very little business doing, as is usual at this season of the year. The clearances from the bazaar are only estimated at about 1,000 packages of all descriptions, but prices are well maintained. From first hands the sales of ready Goods cannot exceed 800 packages; but there is an active enquiry at, in some instances, rather higher rates. The progress of the monsoon so far is most satisfactory, and dealers generally are very hopeful about the course of the market during next season. It is possible that the increased firmness manifested in Manchester, together with the indications of weakness in Exchange here, may cause a temporary check; for, although the demand is a healthy one at present rates, we do not think that any material increase in the prime cost would be responded to in this market.

GREY GOODS.—The demand runs mainly on 40-inch Shirtings, in which a good business has been done to arrive at a partial advance of 1 anna per piece; for 44-inch Goods the enquiry is also steady, as also is that for 30 and 60-inch. In Printers there is not much doing, but prices are fairly well maintained. Madapollams and Jacconets continue to meet with a ready sale, and Dhoties and Mulls are enquired for at last prices. For *Bleached Goods* there is only a retail demand, ap-country buyers being mostly out of the market. Prices are unaltered, but are no dearer. *Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey Red Goods* are in good demand at fully last quotations. *Local-made Goods* are steady; the Mills are well under contract at remunerative rates.

TWIST.—The transactions reported on the spot have again been small, but to arrive there is a good enquiry at previous quotations. In the Bazaar there is not much business passing. For Local-made Yarns there is a steady demand, chiefly for the China market; but reports thence are far from favourable, the markets in both China and Japan being greatly overstocked.

METALS.—*Copper* is only in moderate request, to arrive, at Rs. 44-8 per cwt. for Brasiers, and Rs. 45-8 per cwt. for Sheathing; and on the spot the market is still very quiet. *Yellow Metal* has been in good demand during the week, and fair sales are reported, to arrive, on the basis of Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8 per cwt. for Brasiers. *Iron* has not been largely dealt in during the week, but prices, as a rule, are fairly maintained.

COALS.—The market has been quiet, and no fresh business has been reported during the week. The stock on the bunder is gradually decreasing, and to arrive there is a moderate enquiry, but sellers are holding out for higher rates than buyers are willing to pay. We quote:—Davison's Wear Hartley, Rs. 18½, Cardiff Rs. 18½, Laird's Welsh Hartley Rs. 18, and Watson's Hartley Rs. 18 to Rs. 17½ per ton, all to arrive by Cape.

COTTON.—Firmer accounts from Liverpool have imparted a somewhat steadier feeling to the market, and prices for a day or two were quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. The movement, however, was merely temporary, buyers for Export declining to operate, and although rates are fairly maintained, there is scantly any demand excepting for the better grades of Oomrawuttee for the Havre market. Native are shipping to Liverpool to a moderate extent, but the majority of holders, having secured storage-room for the rainy season prefer taking their chance of realising here by sales to the local Mills. The transactions during the week make a total of about 3,500 bales, of which about 2,000 bales were for local consumption, and the remainder for export.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total for the week	8,519	6,562	4,828
„ since 1st Sept.	1,121,281	816,349	938,713
„ „ 1st Jany.	1,003,281	737,828	840,293

The *Clearances for Sea* in the departure of last mail have been 15,478 bales, making a total of 794,389 bales since 1st January, against 642,694 bales for the same period last year.

With reference to the New Crop the prospects are so far very generally favourable, with the exception of the Oomrawuttee districts, where more rain is required, and unless it falls during the coming week, serious damage may result.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton, full-pressed, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Oomras	Rs. 204	= 5 5/16d.
F.G.F. do.	„ 197	= 5 5/32d.
G.F. do.	„ 192	= 5 1/32d.
Good Dholleras	„ 200	= 5 7/32d.
G.F. do.	„ 189	= 4 31/32d.
F.G.F. Gimnd Dharwar	„ 196	= 5d.
G. F. Compta	„ 189	= 4 31/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* meets with a moderate demand at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. for Brown and Rs. 6-11 per cwt. for Mixed Seed. Arrivals into Bombay are now only on a small scale, but the stock is still ample to meet any present demand.

Of *Rapeseed* supplies are small and confined exclusively to Guzerat description, for which there is some little enquiry at Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

WHEAT is steady for the better descriptions of White at Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy, but Red is in less demand at Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	29,99	500	503	4 p. ct	740
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	182
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.	60,000	20	all	5 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	87,200	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-5	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	13-5-0	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	37
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 shares	..	£15	196-5-15	do	360

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,93	3 p. ct	650
Crown Land Co.	7,500	125	15½	do	26
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	5,000	2,00	*	38ex
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,40	12	215

* P. T. Bond.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Oarolus	„ 214
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 340
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ touch	„ 105-10-0
Gold Leaf	„ 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 to ... ounces, 109 touch	„ 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-8-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-15-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Borrowdale, 990 tons, Captain P Martel, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Russel, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE steamer Lord Nelson, 1,143 tons, Captain J Tully, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (4th June), with a cargo of 2,226 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Tursend, 816 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from the Persian Gulf, was put in Bombay harbour, being lesky. This vessel is bound for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE steamer Mercedes, 2,072 tons, Captain H Pease, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta [21st June], with a general cargo and three passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
8	Turcend	Nacoda	P. Gulf, June 9.
9	Lord Nelson (s)	Tully	Cardiff, June 4.
	Mercedes (s)	Pease	Calcutta, June 21.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	St. Jacques	Sallabury	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Calcutta, Russel, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Borrowdale, Martel, to Dunkirk.

The Steamer Khandylis, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
6 Manora (s) ..... Calcutta.
7 Chanda (s) ..... Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURE.
7 Africa (s) ..... Rangoon and N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—502 bundles hoop iron Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co, 101 kegs iron rose nails, 8 casks hoes and 2 casks pickaxes, Hassumally Lallaeya, 4 cases bi-sults C H B Forbes and Co, 10 cases slates and 4 cases slocks Warden and Co, 1,067 bundles hoop iron Joseph Soares, 6 bales brown paper Bechardass Ambaidass.
Speke Hall s—100 boxes bar soap E Russuljee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 20 kegs horse shoe nails Moosajee Esmaljee.
Venetia s—1 ca e printed books and stationery Cooper and Co, 4 cases printed books Thacker and Co, 45 boxes silver bar (Rs 1,25,000), David Sassoon and Co.
Surat s—10 cases oilmanstore Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FROM NEW YORK.

Olympia s—26 cases American tobacco Goolamally Jewanjee.
Cross Hill—70 cases slates Jamasjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—12 bales wool and 2 bales rags Goverdhundass Hurridass, 42 bales wool Govindjee Tulukchund, 100 bales wool Nurses Khuttow, 82 bales wool Jairam Sewjee, 75 bales wool Lallooobhoy Hurichund, 63 bales wool Jewraj Dampee, 66 bales wool Damjee Jewraj, 25 bales wool Runchoridas Moorarjee, 50 bales cotton Mottee Jithe, 60 bales wool Triumjee Mooljee and Co, 88 cwt s cotton Meerjee Sewjee, 15 bales skins Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy, 35 bales cotton Sigg Sutzer and Co, 12 cwts ginger Bhamjee Gopaljee, 9 bales wool Govindjee Mahadeo Jee.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—3631 cwts myrabolams and 1134 cwts behda Canjee Jaithe, 12,196 cwts myrabolams Anundjee Luckumsee and Co, 30 bales cotton and 60 bales hemp Ruttonsey Mooljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Lawrence Delop—5,880 packages coffee M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Patriana s—1,500 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia s—400 bales cotton Lyle inger and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Clara—8,035 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Prescot and W—Part heard.
206-79—Tyabjee and S—Casscelal Mesthalal vs Homras Luckmidas and others—Jefferson, B and D.
55-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.
521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Laodawala vs Heerjibhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.
369-79—Khunderao M—Marriambobee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.
240-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others.
894-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

659-79—A F Turner—Champa Prem and others vs Huckma Rungjee and others—H W Payne—Part heard.
694-75—Prescot and W—Thacker Bhimjee Canjee and another vs Thacker Huridass Pursotum and others—Smith and F.
23-80—M M Munshi—Poola Jema and others vs Dinanath Damodhurjee—Chalk and W.
165-80—Shapurjee and T—Ookerdas Khetsey vs Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Chalk and W Settled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8.

Warren, Major, R A, on duty, from England.

JULY 9.

Jopp, Major, Asst Quarter Master Genl, on duty, to Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Jopp, Major, Asst Quarter Master Genl, on duty, to Poona.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTHRINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

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Pamphlets may be had on application.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPEIRS—July 6th, at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpore, Mr. J. Speirs, Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., Kamptee, aged 49. English papers please copy.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

"THE Eastern situation is threatening; both Turkey and Greece are arming!" This is the latest news respecting the state of affairs resulting from the action of Mr. Gladstone's Government in re-opening the Eastern Question. We pointed out when the circular to the Great Powers for the coercion of Turkey was issued that the step was almost certain to result in war, and war possibly on the largest scale. It will now be seen that the opinion which we then arrived at was founded upon a correct estimate of the danger incurred and was by no means wild or alarmist. At any moment we may hear of the first canon shot in a war of which no one can foresee the course or the end. The Parliamentary papers, which were issued on the 16th of June, and which came to hand by the last mail, show clearly enough that the Government itself by no means under-estimated the gravity of the step taken in bringing the Great Powers together to consider what was to be done with Turkey. The language of Lord Granville, in his despatch to Sir Henry Layard, and still more that which he uses in his long letter of instructions to the Right Hon'ble G. J. Goschen, shows a distinct determination, not only to apply moral pressure on the Sultan, but, if necessary, to follow up the representations of the most strenuous, and, indeed, violent character, by the actual application of force. In describing his interview with Musurus Pasha, Lord Granville informs Sir H. Layard that he impressed on the Ambassador that, while Her Majesty's Government wished to abstain from anything like "menace," any intimation they gave would be adhered to to the letter; and in the instructions to Mr. Goschen he instructs the latter that he is to make the Sultan and his ministers understand that "their present careful abstinence from menace! does not imply any want of earnestness or *determination*" as to the course of policy which they (the British Ministry) desire to pursue. Sir H. Layard, in a long despatch of the 27th of April, in which he obviously reflects what he must have felt to be the view of the Liberal Ministry with regard to Turkey, states that he has used menaces, but there is no use threatening, if something more than threats are not to be employed. It is clear that the Cabinet made up its mind to coerce Turkey by force, and it is evident from several passages in the despatches now published that it is a matter of indifference to the Cabinet, whether the force be applied by a combination of the European Powers or by Great Britain alone. It is impossible to suppose that the question can be decided by the unaided strength of Greece, which at the most can put in the field some twenty thousand men, if she gets the assistance of a few French officers. Greece appears to be destined to play in the coming war the part which Servia and Montenegro played very effectually in regard to the great struggle between Russia and Turkey in 1877-78. The spirit in which the Liberal Government has approached this question is indicated with sufficient plainness in the paragraph relating to the Greek raids across the Turkish frontier in Lord Granville's despatch of May 18 to Mr. Goschen. It runs as follows:—"It is essential that a definite conclusion should be arrived at for the rectification of the Greek frontier indicated by the Congress at Berlin, for it is evident that while this boundary remains undecided, the relations between the Governments of Turkey and Greece cannot be placed on a satisfactory footing, nor can any effectual measures be taken for repressing brigandage and establishing good order and improved administration in the frontier districts of Thessaly and Epirus." Thus the fact that Greek raiders have either crossed or are preparing to cross the Turkish frontier is made a pretext of complaint against the Turkish Government. Verily it would appear as if the new Cabinet had taken as a self-evident truth the dictum of Mr. Freeman that "the worst form of misgovernment in an European State is only the corruption or perversion of a thing which is in itself good and may be reformed, but the rule of the Turk is in itself evil and cannot be reformed."

The whole tone of this despatch is not merely hostile, but insulting to Turkey. Speaking of the desirability of establishing local self-government in the Asiatic provinces, the argument is used that it is necessary as a means of ensuring "the abandonment of the centralization by which the provincial authorities are made dependent upon the favour of the palace, which, it is notorious, can only be secured by corrupt means." Without stopping to point out the absence of all diplomatic circumlocution in this last phrase, we may remind our readers that the establishment of local autonomy here spoken of as a matter of course is the very means recommended by Mr. Freeman for making the whole Ottoman Empire "fall asunder." His Lordship goes on to assert that "the Sultan has thought fit to allow himself to be guided by an ignorant and fanatical party, who are opposed to all real reforms and who will complete the ruin of the Empire, unless the Sultan frees himself in time from their unfortunate influence." Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, is mentioned by name in another part of the despatch as the chief of this ignorant and fanatical party. Does ever one suppose that language of this unmeasured kind, addressed through Mr. Goschen to the very Government which Sir H. Layard in his despatch of April 27 stated was inspired with a profound distrust and suspicion of England, was calculated to remove that distrust and suspicion, and to smooth the way to a satisfactory settlement of the burning questions threatening the peace of the East? Sir H. Layard in that despatch, while mercilessly exposing the inefficiency and malpractices of Turkish administration, showed that the Sultan, though greatly alarmed at the attitude of England, and suspecting her of a design to annex his Asiatic territories, had nevertheless a leaning towards England rather than to any other European Power. The only conclusion which can be drawn from the hectoring tone adopted in all the despatches of the Foreign Minister is that there is a desire, if not a settled intention, on the part of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues to push matters to extremities, and if the occasion presents itself to obliterate the Ottoman Empire from the list of European States. The "bag and beggage" policy is, it would seem, to be carried into effect at the very time when the advent to power of the Liberal Government was supposed to promise the country an era of rest, and a much needed period of undisturbed development, both commercial and social. Now, we would not so strongly object to the nation being swept forward into a war on an idea, if its wishes had been deliberately consulted, and it had pronounced its willingness to enter into a new crusade. But the country has not been consulted upon the point. The Conservative Ministry lost its hold upon the constituencies, we were told, because it sought by a spirited foreign policy to distract the nation from a wise attention to its domestic concerns. The Liberals, who were returned at the time when this notion was so carefully inculcated by the vehement leaders of their party, are not at liberty to precipitate the nation into war for a cause which is not that of the nation, but that of the Greeks, of the Montenegrins, and of the Armenians. If it be true, as was so often and so fiercely asserted, that it was criminal to risk the spilling of English blood and the squandering of English treasure to keep the Russians from Constantinople, seeing that the task was one which interested Austria and the other European Powers more than it did Great Britain, how much more criminal, how much more foolish is it to enter single handed, or in conjuction with allies having individual interests diverse from our own, upon the task of overthrowing that Ottoman Empire, which, whatever its faults, has always been a stumbling block in the way of the one Power which spreads its conquests in the East, so that it may lay its heavy hand upon the liberties of the West? The only satisfactory circumstance in all this unhappy business is that Lord Granville strenuously advises that the Turkish Parliament, which Lord Salisbury's gibes and jeers did so much to discredit scarcely three years ago, should be at once reassembled. That also was the advice of Sir H. Layard; and the Sultan himself has expressed his desire to call the Parliament together and submit the question of reform to its deliberation. Russia of course will redouble her intrigues to prevent the Turkish Parliamentary system from arresting the decay of the Empire. But if on this occasion the English Foreign Secretary, instead of discrediting the Ottoman Parliament and playing into the hands of those to whom such a phenomenon is an abomination, exercises his influence to procure for it fair play and sufficient breathing time to clear away the almost insurmountable difficulties which stand in the way of the regeneration of Turkey, the tide may be turned, and the various races be at length brought to live together in harmony and on a footing of real political equality. The Turkish Parliament, when first assembled, showed an unexpected capacity for dealing with public affairs, and if the Great Powers would now abstain from throwing obstacles in its path, it would no doubt eventually succeed in putting an end to the system of corruption which prevails alike in Constantinople and throughout the provinces. But it is to be feared that the regeneration of Turkey will be sought not in this direction, but in that process of disintegration which is scarcely veiled under the words "local autonomy." And that means war—war with Turkey first, and war amongst the Powers interested in the appropriation of the spoils immediately after.

REUTER'S telegram, which we publish to-day, states that the Premier, in reply to a question asked in the House of Commons on Thursday night, said that the reported Russian defeats "in Kashgaria" were not confirmed; and that neither the Russian Ambassador nor the Chinese Minister believed the reports. Passing by what appears to be the carelessness of speaking of the Khokandi and Issuk Kul countries as Kashgaria, we still declare our faith in the rumours that have reached us, notwithstanding all denials. These rumours bear a *prima facie* evidence of their truthfulness. It is scarcely likely that the same tale of Chinese successes should come from two independent sources, as they do from the Khokandi and Issuk Kul provinces, unless there were some truth in it. It is very improbable that a number of Khokandi merchants should have been so deceived as to believe in and give circumstantial accounts of actions occurring only a few miles from their starting point, if those actions never took place. There is little reason to doubt and much cause for believing what the report states—namely, that the Chinese have sent out from Kashgaria two corps, the one westward towards Khokand, and the other north to march towards Kuldja; that the former met some Russian troops in the Terik Pass, and after two engagements made them fall back on Osh, capturing their supplies of grain; and that the latter passing through the Terekty Pass marched on Fort Naryn, of which they took possession. It may well be that the reports were exaggerated, as rumours usually are. It is possible that the Russians have suffered no serious defeats; the Russian "army", said to be marching on Kashgar from Khokand, may have been a mere reconnoitring party; the "large supplies of grain," said to have been captured by the Chinese, may have been merely the provisions of that party. The taking of Fort Naryn was probably no brilliant achievement as it was very likely at the time but poorly garrisoned by Russian troops. Still the probabilities are that conflicts have taken place, and that the Chinese have, obtained possession of important posts. Those posts would close the passes of the Thian Shan, by which the Russians could have reached Kashgar. If they have occupied Fort Naryn they can push north, and prevent Russian reinforcements reaching Kuldja from Tashkend along the military road which passes through Merke and Vernol; while their force, which is said to have marched on the Issuk Kul country from the east, will be left free to take possession of Kuldja and occupy the territory under dispute. The news that Russia has offered to enter into communications with the British Government, respecting English interests in China, leads one to suppose that she will be careful to avoid collision with the other treaty Powers in the China seas. Probably she will make a strong demonstration there with her fleet, but unless driven to extremities will not harass the Chinese ports. She would certainly be rash in the highest degree to risk hostilities between herself and the united Powers of England, France, Germany, and America.

A LONDON correspondent writes to us to correct some misapprehensions respecting the *Pall Mall Gazette.* "It is not," he says, "a Gladstonian paper, except in the sense that it was formerly a Beaconsfield paper—it is simply independent Liberal (its original stand-point). Mr. Arthur Arnold has never been thought of as editor. Mr. John Morley has been installed in that post for some weeks past. Moreover, I understand, that it is just as untrue that the new paper, the *St. James's Gazette*, is subsidised by the Carlton as that the *Pall Mall* is in the pay of the Reform. There is no lack of money at present on either side, though I hear that one of Mr. Greenwood's principal backers is becoming somewhat alarmed at the amount of the cheques he has had to draw."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In former letters I have referred to the interest which the French are beginning to take in Indian loans, and to the fact that they contemplated tendering largely for the new rupee loan. What the result of their offers has been we do not yet know, but it may be taken for granted that the interest which our neighbours feel in this new channel of investment will not expire with the present issue. The change just announced granting loan certificates with coupons payable to bearer was all that was wanted to complete the popularity of rupee paper, but it would have been largely subscribed independently of that. The importance which the Paris capitalists attached to this business may be estimated from the fact that the sub-manager of the Banque d'Escompte, the rival financial establishment started some time since by the well-known speculator and capitalist, M. Saubeyran, came twice over to London expressly about the matter as agent for the French group which proposed to tender. The operation was watched by the French bankers gener

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ABDUL RAHMAN'S DEPARTURE FROM KINJAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

Kinjan news, supposed to be fairly trustworthy, reports Abdul Rahman's departure from that place on the 4th instant. He is expected to reach Charikar to-day, whence he will probably repair to Purwan, where Surwar Khan, the most powerful Kohistani chief, lives. Hashim Khan is trying hard to make his peace with Abdul Rahman.

Orders have been issued to regiments to return small-arm ammunition into the store, except 200 rounds per man.

THE TRIBESMEN OF SEI BABA.

The tribesmen about Sei Baba are giving trouble. On the 7th they cut off the water supply, but on a small force going up the stream they dispersed.

General Roberts shortly leaves Kabul to inspect the line of communication.

DESERTION OF GRASS-CUTTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JULY 9.

On the 3rd, about one hundred grass-cutters of the Madras Cavalry, now at Shikarpur, decamped when the order to advance to the front was announced. A party with an officer went in chase of the fugitives and brought them back.

General Wood has left Jacobabad to assume command of his brigade.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SHIKARPUR.

On the evening of the 4th, a sad accident occurred at Shikarpur at the railway station. The Jacobabad train had arrived and was shunting, when a Bunia woman with three children attempted to cross the line. The woman and two children got over safely, but the third, a girl about 3 years old, was caught by the engine and cut in two pieces.

MOVEMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

The Patrick Stewart has left for the Gulf to repair the Indo-European Cable near Henjaum. Colonel Hadow leaves for Bombay to take command of the Royal Artillery, Poona Division. On his departure, the command of the Royal Artillery in Sind will devolve, as a temporary measure, on Colonel S. P. Smith, who commands the Royal Artillery Reserve Division. Mr. Shortt has been re-transferred from Quetta Field Force Circle to the Sind Circle as Post Master General. Surgeon Major Lyons has been transferred from the medical charge M Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery to the 2-15th Regiment. Surgeon Major Hare goes to M Battery.

THE WEATHER.

Jacobabad was visited with a very heavy shower of rain on the night of the 3rd. There was a storm at Hydrabad on the same evening. Not a drop fell at Shikarpur. At Kurrachee, rain still holds off, though the nights are cloudy.

HORSEWHIPPING A NATIVE DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

The native Deputy Collector in charge of the treasury at Hydrabad got horsewhipped in the street for impertinence to an Executive Engineer who asked him a civil question. The native Deputy Collector is in very bad odour and his countrymen are delighted.

THE CAVALRY AFFAIR AT PADKHAO.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

SHALOZAN, July 8.—Some of the Khuttak levies have returned to duty on the Thull and Mundori road.

The Spigwals are said to have suffered much in the cavalry affair at Padkhao. Many dead bodies have been brought back to Zurmut.

A soldier of the 85th, while scouting at night has been accidentally shot by his own piquet, and very dangerously wounded.

From Quetta it is reported that a break of 100 feet occurred in the Kusmore Bund yesterday, and that breach is increasing.

The brigade in Kohdaman reports the country quiet, people friendly and supplies plentiful.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

DENIAL OF RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

In the House of Commons last night, the Premier, in reply to a question, said that the reported Russian defeats in Kashgaria are not confirmed, and that neither the Russian Ambassador nor the Chinese Minister in London believed the report. The Premier also said, that in case of war being declared between Russia and China, the British Government would avail itself of Russia's offer to enter into communication with her respecting British interests.

RESIGNATION OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The Under-Secretary for India, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has resigned office on account of his dissenting from the Government Irish Compensation Bill, which gives County Court Judges power to grant compensation to tenants evicted for non-payment of rent.

EASTERN AFFAIRS LESS THREATENING.

The aspect of Eastern affairs is less threatening.

In the House of Commons last night, the Premier, in reply to a question, said that the Porte had always deferred to the unanimous representations of the Great Powers; it was, therefore, unfair to assume that resistance would now be offered to the recent demands of those Powers.

The *Daily News* assumes that the British Government is hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulty.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that he would introduce the Indian Budget at the end of this month.

REPRIEVE OF CHANG HOW.

It is stated that Chang How, the Ambassador who agreed to the cession of Kuldja to Russia, has been reprieved, on the plea that China wishes to show that she is not desirous to hurt Russia's dignity, and to exhibit a desire for the maintenance of peace.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119¾
Bar Silver	52 9-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£20-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,200,000 ...Dec. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£18,700,000 ...Dec. £4,400,000
Bullion	£29,100,000 ...Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 50 per cent.

Arrivals.—Eclipse and Plantain.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 9.

CANNANORE, 4-10 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather gusty and squally; wind N. W. 9; thermometer 77; barometer 29·882. Fall of rain 68 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather squally and drizzling; wind W. W. S. W.; thermometer maximum 76·5, minimum 75; barometer maximum 29·98, minimum 29·9. Fall of rain 90 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 27 cents.

THE decision in the appeal case respecting the recent election of Mr. Wood by the Bench of Justices will be given to-day at 11 o'clock a.m. by Mr. Cooper.

A NEW line of railway has just been opened—that between Dabai and the B. B. and C. I Line in the Baroda territory. It is on a very narrow gauge, indeed some 2 feet. But being a branch line this does not signify much.

THE meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation called yesterday to further consider Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's motion regarding the so-called failure of the Tulsi Water Works, was adjourned for want of a *quorum* until 3-30 p.m. on Friday next.

THERE is some likelihood of a heavy suit from a mofussil banking station finding its way either before the Bombay Government or the supreme authorities at Calcutta, or before a judge of the High Court, sitting as a commission, at the instance of the Governor General of India. The suit involves a large sum of money, namely, Rs. 22,00,000, which one member of a head firm at Senore in the Gaikwar's territory claims against the rest on account of its branch firm at Kota. The banking house of Motichund Lalchund of Kota is the bone of contention between two rival families, who claim its possession, and control of the funds after the death of their common ancestor Tribhowandass two years ago. Fault having been found with the manner in which the decision of the native Council nominated by the Kota Regency with the approval of the British Agent there, had been arrived at, the disappointed claimant now seeks redress at the hands of the British Government on various grounds, particularly relying on documentary evidence and account books of the head firm at Senore. It is in this way, perhaps, that the suit will be brought before a British or a mixed tribunal ere long.

MR. A. MONTEATH, the Director General of Post Offices, has engaged his passage by the Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on the 7th August.

THE 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment at Colaba is to be relieved by three companies of the 78th Highlanders from Poona. The head quarters of the regiment do not accompany the detachment, and consequently Bombay will be once more without a European band.

THE *Lahore* paper says:—There is a rumour—though we by no means vouch for its accuracy—that Colonel Kennedy, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is to get the command of the Punjab frontier force on his return from the front, Brigadier General Godby in that case reverting to his regiment. Colonel Kennedy is senior to Brigadier-General Godby.

REAR-ADMIRAL GORE JONES, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, is, says the *Standard*, about to visit Madagascar in his flagship, and it is hoped that, by his friendly offices, the difficulty which has arisen between the Governments of France and Madagascar may be adjusted.

THE *Calcutta Review* for July contains two articles by Mr. H. G. Keene, one on the soldiers of fortune who played a prominent part in Indian history during the last century and the other on the first settlements of the Aryans in India. These articles are very interesting. Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. S., has a capital article on the history of Cashmere, whilst the Rev. M. A. Sherring contributes a thoughtful paper on Hindu Caste. Mr. E. Rehatsek continues his series on Oriental folklore. Other articles in the *Review* are on the poor in India; on the propriety of abolishing the use of Hindi in official documents, in the cutcheries, and in the educational department; and on Mr. Cotton's memorandum on the revenue history of Chittagong.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gives an account of the opening of another section of the railway which is to join Indore and Ajmere. The line is now finished from Indore as far as Neemuch; and when it is carried on to Ajmere, the chain of railway communication encircling the states of Central India, and connecting Central India with every part of Hindustan, will be complete. The project for the line from Ratlam to Neemuch was submitted in January 1877, and the first sod was cut near Bukhera in November of the same year. In October 1878 the charge of the line was made over to Mr. Horace Bell; and by him the estimate of expenditure was reduced from Rs. 78,18,821 to Rs. 59,82,275. In his last progress Report Mr. Horace Bell observes that feeder or connecting roads between all the minor stations and main roads are much needed. The traffic on the new line is restricted to the seasons when carts can travel over the fair weather tracts; to an average, that is, of seven months in the year.

THE *Madras Mail*, in an article upon a letter written by a Mysore Musalman to the *Bombay Gazette*, says the writer raises a question which demands more than a passing notice. It is good neither for the Government nor for the country that a large and important section of the community should be dissatisfied, especially if the grievance which produces this state of mind is a substantial one. The intelligent Musalmans of Mysore feel that in the various appointments made to the service of Government in that province, they are ignored. It is said that, since the resumption of the country by the British Government, the sons and grandsons of men who held high office in former days, have been allowed to fall into neglect and oblivion. No doubt this is partly the fault of the Musalmans themselves. In Mysore, as in the Carnatic, the officers and officials who had served under their own Muhammadan rulers did not, as a rule, transfer their services to the British Government. Then the pension system destroyed in the next generation all incentive to an active life. Now, the contention of the Mysore Musalman, to whose letter we have referred, is that the present descendants of high-born Muhammadans are qualified for work and wish to lead active and useful lives. He gives a good many names of persons either in subordinate posts, or eager to obtain them. The latter, he says, are fully qualified. It would have added much to the force of his argument, if he had stated specifically the qualification of each of his proteges. If these remarks meet the eye of the writer of the letter in question, we strongly recommend him to publish the names and qualifications of these very able young Musalman gentlemen. Having raised the question, he should carry it on to a successful issue. There is no greater evil to a native State, or to a Province in British India than that its officials should be drawn mainly from one class of the community. It is evident that the Musalman element is weak in Government Departments in Mysore.

THE Governorship of Antigua will shortly become vacant by the return to England of Mr. Berkeley, C.M.G.

SIR HENRY PARKES, K.C.B., is about to leave England to resume his duties as her Majesty's Ambassador in Japan.

THE *Standard* of June 14th says:—Sir Frederick Haines has no intention of resigning the command of the Indian Army, as has been stated, but will remain in India until early next year.

INTELLIGENCE from Constantinople states that Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice had been closely engaged in obtaining authentic information concerning the actual condition of East Roumelia and Macedonia.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR H. CLIFFORD is to receive the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Cape Colony in addition to his office as General Officer Commanding the Forces.

HER MAJESTY'S Government has acquainted the Government of the United States of America that the supplies of stores left in the Arctic regions by the Expedition under the command of Sir George Nares, are at the entire disposal of the Expedition under the American flag now in those regions.

THE statement which has appeared that Sir Garnet Wolseley is to receive some pecuniary reward for his services at the Cape as he did for his services in Ashantee, is incorrect, says the *Standard*. Neither is Sir Garnet Wolseley granted additional rank in the army for his latest service, but reverts to his former rank of Lieutenant General from the date of his landing in England.

IT having been reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean that piratical vessels have recently been committing acts of depredation in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has despatched two of her Majesty's ships in search of the suspected pirates.

IN a despatch, dated March 10th 1880, and addressed to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieut Governor of Natal, while arguing that Natal was not primarily responsible for the war, admits that the colony was a party to the war "in the sanction which, almost unanimously, the public opinion of the colonists gave to the idea of a war with the Zulus when that idea was first introduced."

IT is officially announced that there is no truth in the statement which has been published to the effect that the Admiralty have for several weeks been in possession of evidence conclusively proving the fate of the Atalanta and the spot in which she foundered. Up to the present time not the least evidence has been forthcoming of a character sufficient to justify the Admiralty in arriving at a definite decision as to the fate of the unfortunate ship.

THIRTY-FIVE Albanian chiefs have forwarded a memorial to the Sultan of Turkey denying that they desire autonomy, and declaring that they are only opposed to the alienation of a portion of Albania in favour of Montenegro.

VICTOR HUGO on the occasion of the recent Camoens Festival at Lisbon addressed the following characteristic letter to the organiser of the *fête*: "Camoens is the poet of Portugal. Camoens is the highest personification of that extraordinary people which, hardly noticeable on the globe, has made itself noticed in history—has, like Spain, seized the land, and, like England, the sea, has never shrunk from any adventure, nor faltered before any obstacle. She started from little and has conquered all. We salute Camoens."

IN an article upon "Snakes" the *Daily Telegraph* has the following:—A recent arrival at the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park deserves special notice, apart from the fact that it is the first of its species known to have been brought to England. It is a snake, called the echis carinata, about a foot and a half long, and of a dingy grey. Yet although in appearance neither interesting nor formidable, it is the deadliest of created things. This detestable little worm, which, looking at it, the spectator might make bold to say he could imitate very passably in cork and putty, is nevertheless one of the miracles and masterpieces of Nature, for it is death itself, and carries in its tiny head the secret of destroying life with the sudden rapidity of lightning and the concentrated agony of all poisons. The echis comes to us from India, where it is tolerably common, being found in nearly every part of the peninsula, and feared wherever found as the incarnation of instant and terrible destruction.

WHEN the Tay Bridge was blown down it was remarked, says a London paper, that the only consolatory feature in the catastrophe was the demeanour of the North British Railway Company. No blame was attachable to them. They had from the beginning done their best to get a sound bridge put up, and were willing to make whatever sacrifices were needful to erect a stable structure. They had, as was natural, relied on the guidance of their engineers, and nobody could find fault with them if the event did not justify their confidence. At the first meeting of shareholders no timid note of despondency or upbraiding was heard. The company proclaimed their intention of building the broken bridge again, as might have been expected from energetic Scots, repulsed, but not beaten, in their struggle against the forces of nature. With marvellous promptitude they have set about carrying out their intention, and their plans for restoring the bridge are now published. The main features of the new structure will be two. The old long girders, which were thirteen in number, are to be replaced by twenty-six small girders, and they are to be thirty-one feet lower than they were in the old bridge. This new plan will give abundant securities for stability, but it will of course necessitate a lowering of the girders already standing.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY AND THE NATIVES OF POONA.

A POONA correspondent writes:—The Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, held a *conversazione* attended by some of the educated and influential natives of the city of Poona, on the evening of the 5th; the Rev. A. G. Day having invited about a hundred native gentlemen to an evening party at the Mission House, Panch Howd, on behalf of the Bishop. Amongst those present were: the Rao Saheb Vinchorker Baba Saheb Poorundher, Gunputrao Panshay, Row Saheb Rastay, Rao Bahadoor Chintamanrao Hurry Deshmook, Rao Bahadoor Shunker Pandoorung Pundit, the Oriental Translator to Government, Narainrao Gunnesh Satay, assistant Revenue Commissioner S. D., Rao Bahadoor Mahadevrao Wassoodew Burvey, the State Karbhari of Kolapoor, Mr. Pandoorung Dajee, Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadoor Vishnoo Balcrishna Soheni, the Principal of the Poona Training College, Mr. M. M. Kunte, the Headmaster of the Poona High School, Rao Bahadoor Chintamon Succonar Chitnees, First Class Subordinate Judge, Mr. Ramchunder Munsaram, Rao Bahadoor Sudashew Bullal Goreday, Messrs. Gunnesh Wassoodew Joshee, Sitaram Hurry Chiplonker, Wamon Shivram Apte, M. A., the Headmaster of the Mission School, Bhaoo Saheb Nathoo, Jamsetjee Cursetjee J. Jeejeebhoy, Rao Saheb Balwuntrao Ramchunder Suhurubooday, the Deputy Educational Inspector, and several other sirdars, municipal commissioners, traders, pleaders, and Government officials. As soon as the guests were seated, Dr. Mylne addressed them. He said that he was very happy to meet so many native gentlemen of the city of Poona. He thought of having such a meeting in Bombay, but he had not the time to make the necessary arrangements. Such meetings were, no doubt, most conducive to free intercourse and a right and proper understanding between Europeans and natives, and he heartily thanked those who had so kindly responded to his invitation. He was glad to know some of the educated and influential natives of the city of Poona personally, and as they were all under the care and protection of one Government, he was anxious to promote social intercourse between them, for they were his fellow countrymen. After his address, Dr. Mylne conversed with some of the educated and influential native gentlemen present on different subjects. He conversed very fluently in Marathi with those who did not understand English. Mr. Gunnesh Wassoodew Joshee asked permission to reply on behalf of the guests present to his Lordship's address in the vernacular. Mr. Gunnesh commenced by saying that they all felt thankful for the Bishop's kind and generous entertainment, and they unhesitatingly endorsed his observations as to the creation of a better feeling, of a better understanding, which must result in having such meetings. The natives of India had long been accustomed to enjoy such happy reunions amongst themselves, but meetings as the present one formed a new feature in the city of Poona. Mr. Gunnesh alluded to a similar gathering having taken place not long ago in Ahmednuggur, when Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn gave a grand entertainment, and at which upwards of five hundred natives were present, and amongst them their ladies and children. He must not omit the name of that kind hearted lady Mrs. Chatfield on that occasion. During the incumbency of Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay, Mr. Gunnesh went on to say, such entertainments were frequent at Gunnesh Khind. It was at one time said that Europeans were always ready to give similar entertainments, but native gentlemen through prejudice, and perhaps for other reasons, would not respond to the invitations; but Mr. Gunnesh must flatly contradict this latter statement. The natives of India—the natives of the Deccan—were always ready, and happy, to meet European gentlemen at such social gatherings as the present one, and before resuming his seat, Mr. Gunnesh once more thanked the Bishop on behalf of those present, for the very kind and generous manner in which they were brought together. Mr. M. M. Kunte, the Headmaster of the Poona High School, also addressed the Bishop and those present.

THE KABUL DISPENSARY.

THE following is the weekly state of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the Kabul Dispensary from 27th May to 2nd June, 1880:—

Total treated.	New patients.	Old patients.	Total.	Daily average of sick.
Outdoor patients	346	924	1,270	181·43
Indoor patients	...	...	534	76·28
Total...	346	924	1,804	257·71

Operations.

Major	5
Minor	17
Total...	22

From 3rd to 9th June 1880:—

Total treated.	New patients.	Old patients	Total.	Daily average of sick.
Outdoor patients	378	691	1,011	148·71
Indoor patients	...	...	568	76·86
Total...	378	693	1,579	225·56

Operations.

Major	4
Minor	20
Total...	24

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Decision on Captain Walshe's appeal.

The P. & O. S. S. Nepaul, with the English Mails, leaves 5-30 p. m.

Band, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co., Elphinstone Circle, meeting 2 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on 8th inst:—Tursend, from the Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—Lord Nelson (s), from Cardiff; Mercedes (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—St. Jacques, to Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S.S. Borrowdale left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per H. M. S. Ruby, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.

RAINFALL AT TULSI.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 4th instant, was 32 inches and 81 cents. The height of water in the lake was 27·82.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—We are requested to state that there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion to-morrow at the eleven o'clock service as well as at 7-30 a. m.

VAGRANTS.—John Stuart and Thomas McMahon were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—Antone Fernandes was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to John DeSouza. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—Shaik Cosman Mahomed Jaffer, the tindal of a boat, was yesterday fined Rs. 8 by Mr. Nana Morojee for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than it is licensed to carry.

LECTURE.—A public lecture to English-speaking natives will be delivered in the Ambroli Mission Church, Khetwady, to-morrow at 6 p.m. by the Rev. R. Scott. Subject—"The miracles of Christ." All are cordially invited.

TRESPASS.—Babajee Sewajee was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for wilfully trespassing in the compound of Vishnoo Gopal, in default of the payment of the fine, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nizampoora on view of the body of Ameen, who died somewhat suddenly on the night previous. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by aneurism."

CHEATING.—A Parsee, named Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of dishonestly inducing two persons to deliver to him (prisoner) the sum of Rs. 8 for two brass ornaments which he represented as genuine gold. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—Weather permitting the Band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6 p. m.:—

Troop	Chaquita ... F. A. Wellesley.
Overture	Banditen Streiche ... Suppé.
Waltz	Fornote ... Marguerite Greufel.
Remini cenes of Verdi	F. Godfrey.
Polka	Drink, Puppy Drink. C. D'Albert.
Gallop	Orpheus ... D. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—J. Bragger, T. James, and Robert Carnovey, the first two seamen of the British ship Clara, and the other a Portuguese day labourer employed on board that vessel, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 of stealing a quantity of copper, valued at Rs. 14, the property of the British ship Clara, and prisoner No. 3 of the abetment of the said offence and assisting in the disposal of the said property. Prisoner No. 2 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the other two were sentenced each to one month's similar imprisonment.

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOMS.—A Mahomedan and a Parsee—passengers from Aden per steamer Venetia—were arrested by Mr. John Miller, Inspector Preventive Service, Mr. George Catly, Preventive officer, and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, appraiser, for passing jewellery of the value of Rs. 2,500 without paying Customs duty, and also bringing indecent pictures. The Parsee's box was found to contain indecent pictures and he was suspected of assisting the Mahomedan to pass the jewellery. The Collector of Customs fined him Rs. 100 and confiscation of his box, which, on payment of Rs. 50, will be given up. The Mahomedan was fined Rs. 500 and confiscation of jewellery, which will be given up on payment of Rs. 500.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Borah Musjid Cross Lane, Fort, on view of the body of a Parsee, named Pallonjee Rustomjee, aged 50 years. Deceased it appears threw himself into a well on the night previous. With the assistance of two Parsees he was taken out of the well about ten minutes afterwards and all possible means were used by Dr. Dadabhoy Kapadia to restore animation but without success. The deceased had lately become partially blind and had also been sick for some months past. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."—Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Bellasis Junction Road on view of the body of a Mahomedan, named Noorsha Mahomedsha, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Mustan Tank. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT a special meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Dr. Blaney, Chairman; Mr. Douglas, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee and Raghunath N. Khote.

CHAWL FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT BIGAREES.

Sanction was given to the entering into a lease with Pestonjee Dorabjee Bharocha of a chawl at New Foras Road at a monthly rent of Rs. 72, to be sub-let to bigarees of the Health Department. Lease to be for three years on the understanding that the owner pays the Municipal rates and taxes.

STABLES FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanction was given to the entering into a lease with Perosbai, wife of Dhunjibhoy Dosabhoy Mama, of premises occupied for the Cart Road stables for the Health Department, for a further period of three years at Rs. 350 a month, the owners to execute repairs and pay all taxes.

THE DRAINAGE WORKS.

The report by the Executive Engineer on Special Duty on the progress of the Drainage Works for February 1880 was laid before the Council, and was ordered to be printed and circulated. The Chairman remarked that, from what he could see, the progress appeared to be very satisfactory. The Council recorded a hope that the subsequent progress reports, now due, would be received at an early date; and that for the future the Commissioner would be able to arrange for the prompt and regular delivery of the reports.

The next matter was a notice of motion given by the Chairman; and the Council resolved in terms of it that the acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council with a statement showing the number of buildings in Elphinstone Circle in which water closets are now actually in use, and the number of stories in each building in which they are so used: also the number of buildings and stories in which they have been disused,—and the reason why.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a deed of contract with Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Madun for the landing and delivering of stone-ware pipes for the drainage works.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The next subject was a memorandum from the acting Municipal Commissioner, submitting Government letter, dated 3rd inst., enquiring whether the resolution of the Town Council dated 1st ult., regarding the non-execution of private works in the Municipal Workshops, is applicable to the execution of Government Works therein.

Mr. Mandlik said that, if they were to follow the law, they had better refer the matter to their solicitors, because the law was clear that the work to be done was Municipal work.

Mr. Muncherjee.—As far as will is concerned, we are willing to do Government work. We have only to satisfy ourselves that we can do it legally.

On the motion of the Rao Saheb, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, it was resolved that the solicitors be asked to advise as to whether it is competent to the Municipality to undertake work for Government or any work that is not Municipal.

THE C. D. ACT.

At the meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, the 6th inst., it was stated that, on the papers connected with the C. D. Act which had been circulated to the members, minutes against the provisions of the Act had been written by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee. Of these the longest and most elaborate minute, read on the occasion, was a minute by Mr. Muncherjee Banajee, and not (as mentioned in our report) the one written by Mr. Mandlik.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m., and 6 p.m., and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Masagon, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held in the European General Hospital at 4 p.m. and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors Home at 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORTS.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered...	31 18	37 68	31 42	34 52
July 8 Thursday	0 24	.....	.....	.....
9 Friday	0 0	0 3	0 11	
Total...	36 82	37 68	31 45	34 63

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

SIMLA, July 4.—As is usual on Sundays, owing to the partial closure of the telegraph offices from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., the reports are very defective. The barometer has evidently fallen in the Punjab and upper part of the North-Western Provinces, and risen considerably at Allahabad, Benares, and some stations in Bengal; also in Sind and Guserat, the Central Provinces, and to a certain extent in Madras. Rain continues to be very general; and apparently the North-Western Provinces appear at length to have a moderate rainfall. Allahabad has ¾ inch, Benares merely 1 inch, Aligarh 11-tenths, Agra ¾ inch, and Meerut 1¾ inches; but Cawnpore only 1-tenth. In the Punjab, Umballa has 5½ inches and Simla 2¾ inches. The total fall at this station since the 1st June amounts to about three times the average. From Rajputana there are no reports to-day, and from Central India only from Goona, which has 14-tenths of rain. In the Central Provinces, Juppulpore has 1 inch and Nagpur ¾ inch. In Bombay, Rajkot has 4¼ inches in two days, Deesa 1¾ inches, Ahmedabad 4½ inches, Bombay 3-tenths, and Poona and Belgaum 9-tenths. In Madras, Rajamundry has 1 inch, Vizagapatam and Masulipatam 1-tenth, Madras 9-tenths. In Bengal, there are 2 inches at Saugor Island, and 1 inch at Cuttack. Excepting in the lower part of the North-Western Provinces, the rainfall to date is nearly everywhere up to the average, and in many parts of India much above it.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A SUIT ON A GUARANTEE.

FURMANANDAS JERVUNDAS VS. KESSOWJEE NAIK.

IN this case judgment was given by his Lordship on the 3rd inst. Two issues were found in favour of the plaintiff, and two others in favour of the defendant; and the suit was dismissed with costs. The finding on one issue was reserved—namely, whether the plaintiff caused the monies due to him by Nursey Kessowjee to be transferred to the debit of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company? The case was mentioned again to-day for the finding on that issue.

His Lordship remarked that the entry of the loan in the books of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company was not made with the plaintiff's consent, or even with his knowledge. It was plain from the facts that the plaintiff was no party to the entry, and the company had never accepted the plaintiff as its creditor. The question was—Did the plaintiff elect to treat the company as his debtor, thereby releasing Nursey Kessowjee, and in that case releasing Kessowjee Naik also? In his Lordship's opinion, the plaintiff made no such election; and the fifth issue was, therefore, found in his favour. The costs of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th issues were therefore to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff. Costs of the order of 17th June and 11th October, 1879, were to be paid by plaintiff to defendant. Rs. 1,500 paid into court by the plaintiff in connection with his first suit, which was dismissed, were to be paid out to the defendant. Costs of and incidental to the order of 22nd April, 1880, were also to be paid by plaintiff to the defendant. The decree was to be dated this day.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

MAJOR H. H. P. COWPER AND OTHERS VS. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert for the plaintiffs, said it had been arranged between the parties that the suit should stand over *sine die*. Ordered accordingly.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA S. AND W. COMPANY VS. SAKUCHAND NAGINDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee for the plaintiffs, applied at the request of the defendants for a month's postponement. Mr. Motabhoy, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinshaw for the defendants, consented. The hearing was postponed until the 9th proximo.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JULY 7.

(Before Rao Bahadoor GANPATRAO BHASKER.)

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY AND FORGERY.

COWASJEE FURDOONJEE MOOLLA VS. GUSSADHUR SHIVCHARNLAL.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 200 and odd for arrears of rent due by the defendant, Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ardasir Bejonjee for the defendant.

The defence set up was that two payments of Rs. 90 and Rs. 130 had been made by defendant to the plaintiff on account of rent; and two receipts were produced by defendant to confirm his statement. The plaintiff declared them to be forgeries. The case was gone into, and witnesses were examined on the 26th and 28th ult., and on the latter date his Honour gave a decree for the plaintiff for the sum claimed, and with professional costs Rs. 30. On Mr. Pestanjee's application, the documents in court were impounded for ulterior purposes.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Pestanjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for sanction to prosecute the defendant for perjury and forgery under sections 41 and 42 of the Presidency Magistrate's Act, remarking that he had advised his client to postpone making such application until the time for appeal from his Honour's decision had expired. The same having expired on the 6th instant, the application was now made.

His Honour said he always felt willing to grant sanction to prosecute whenever he saw that perjury and forgery had been committed; but he was informed that such sanction had in some instances been made the means of extorting money instead of subserving the ends of justice. In the present case, he had no objection to grant the required sanction if assurance was given that the party would be prosecuted. Mr. Pestanjee stated that his client was really in earnest and would prosecute; and thereupon the court granted sanction.

(Before Mr. HART.)

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

MEEYA HAJEH AMANOOLA AND ANOTHER VS. HYDER FAZAL PESHARI AND HIS WIFE, KHATIZA.

MR. Pherozeshah, barrister, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Eduljee for the first defendant, and Mr. Seely, for the second.

The plaintiffs, who are dealers in hide and fat, entered into a contract with the first defendant, who is a butcher, and his wife, on the 12th of November, 1878, that they (the defendants) should supply them with Bandora Slaughter House hides and fat of the collective value of Rs. 1,000. It was agreed that on the defendants' failing to carry out the terms of the contract to any extent they should pay as damages twice as much the value of the goods not supplied. The plaintiffs alleged that goods of the value of Rs. 548 and odd remained to be supplied; but in order that the case might come within the jurisdiction of the court they had resigned their claim over the sum exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Eduljee argued that no particulars of demand were supplied by the plaintiffs upon which to base his defence. He, therefore, asked his Honour to nonsuit the case.

His Honour thought that according to the custom of the court the particulars must be supplied with the summons, and made an order accordingly. Costs of the day were awarded to the defendants, and the case stands over till August 5.

JULY 8.

SHA VUNDRAVAN VILLAL VS. RAHIABAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for plaintiff and Mr. A. F. Turner for defendant.

The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 117-8 damages, on account of the defendant having broken down a portion of the southern wall of his house situated in Kolsa Mohla.

The plaintiff called Mr. Hughson, Civil Engineer,

Musulmans and Christians alike, and the anarchy that in many instances prevails, it is scarcely necessary for me to enter upon that subject. Suffice it to say that never, perhaps, was this Empire in so disorganized and critical a state. This is admitted by every impartial and intelligent Turk. In any other country in the world the injustice, maladministration, and misery which at the present time prevail in Turkey would have produced a general uprising of the populations. That they should not have done so hitherto may be attributed to the extreme patience, long-suffering, and respect for the Head of the Faith which distinguish Musulmans, and to the difficulty of uniting the people against the Government in consequence of the differences of race and of the religious hatreds that exist among them. But there are signs that the present state of things cannot long continue. In Syria detestation of Constantinople rule and a determination to cast it off appear to form a bond of union between the (Arab) Musulmans and the Christians. In Asia Minor, for various reasons, there is less prospect for the present of a similar understanding between them. The state of Arabia, according to all accounts, is very critical, and a formidable insurrection against the Turkish Government may at any moment break out.

"The difficulty of coming to a settlement with the Porte on the numerous questions pending between it and Her Majesty's Government and Embassy has been of late very great, almost indeed, insurmountable. The time and thoughts of the Ministers have been exclusively taken up by the many important questions connected with the execution of the Treaty of Berlin. All other matters have been put aside during the prolonged negotiations arising out of them. Prolonged because no real desire has been shown to bring them to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. The Ministers, afraid of taking upon themselves individual responsibility, refer every thing to the Council of Ministers, which may give a decision but cannot put it into execution without the approval of the Sultan. All matters of the slightest importance have consequently to be referred to the Palace, where they remain for an indefinite time, until they are examined by His Majesty and receive the Imperial sanction. The difficulty of transacting business under such conditions is indescribable. It is not only this Embassy that experiences it. All my colleagues make the same complaint. They can get nothing settled. British subjects who have claims on the Porte, and whose interests are at stake, not unnaturally accuse the Embassy of neglecting them.

"It will be unnecessary, in this despatch, to bring to your Lordship's notice the various cases pending between this Embassy and the Porte, which notwithstanding all my endeavours and incessant representations on my part, still remain unsettled. Some of them involve the interests of British subjects who have been most unjustly and illegally treated by the Turkish Government, and who are unquestionably entitled to compensation and redress. Others relate to claims which have long ago been established and which have been even admitted by the Porte and recognized by the Turkish tribunals, but the settlement of which I have failed to obtain. Then there are matters affecting the interests of England as well as those of Turkey, the importance of which the Turkish Ministers admit, but which they cannot be brought to deal with in a loyal and straightforward manner having recourse to every possible deceit, deception, and pretext for delay to avoid doing so.

"But, above all, there are the unfulfilled promises of the Sultan and the violation of his formal and solemn pledges to England. I allude especially to his treaty engagements to introduce reforms into his Asiatic territories for the just and impartial government of their populations, and for the protection of his Christian subjects. The most important and urgent of those reforms were specified in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 8th of August, 1878, and were accepted, with some modifications, by Safvet Pasha in his note of the 24th of October, 1878. They include a gendarmerie organized by European officers, the appointment of Europeans as Financial and Judicial Inspectors in the provinces, and the nomination of the Valis, or Governors-General, for five years. Not one of them has been loyally put into execution, and the obligations entered by the Sultan in the Convention of June have been systematically evaded. The English officers who were brought out here by the Turkish Government to organize the gendarmerie have been treated—chiefly, I believe, through the influence of Osman Pasha—with the most marked discourtesy and neglect. Only three have been employed, and every difficulty has been thrown in their way. Colonel Blunt has succeeded through the loyal and effective support of Raouf Pasha, and in spite of the determined opposition of Osman Pasha, in organizing a small body of gendarmerie in the vilayet of Adrianople. Colonel Allix, fortunately beyond the reach of the interference of the Porte and the Minister of War, has done the same in Crete. The third, Colonel Norton, was purposely ordered off in the depth of winter to Bithe, where he will in all probability, find nothing to do and be thwarted by the local authorities in his endeavours to perform the duty assigned to him. Colonel Coope received the order at the same time to proceed the Erzeroum, but having been unable to obey it, in consequence of his pay being in arrears, and of the want of money for his travelling expenses, was summarily dismissed the service. The remaining officers notwithstanding the repeated promises made to me by the Sultan and the Porte that they should be employed, have been allowed to remain in idleness. Their contracts will, I believe, expire in June or July next; there is every reason to believe that they will not be renewed, and all the officers who, at great expense, were engaged to organize a service essential to the tranquility and prosperity of the country, will be allowed to return to England. A more striking instance of the folly and bad faith of the Turkish Government could scarcely be given.

"No European Judicial Inspectors have, to my knowledge, been appointed. To satisfy me, Mr. Ede, an English lawyer practising in the Consular Court, was offered the appointment in the unimportant vilayet of Trebizond. But he was unable to come to any arrangement with the Porte and the matter fell through. Almost the same has occurred with respect to the Financial Inspectors. Mr. Calvert was named to the post, and Her Majesty's Government authorized his temporary acceptance of it, while retaining at the same time his Vice-Consulship at Rhodes. But Mr. Calvert found that, instead of being named First-class Inspector, as I had received a distinct assurance that he should be, he was placed under the orders of a Turkish functionary. As he could not, under these circumstances, perform his duties usefully and independently, he refused, on my recommendation, to accept the appointment.

"As he regards the nomination of the Valis for five years, no change whatever appears to have been made in the ancient system. They are still appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Sultan.

"It will be thus seen that not one of the engagements entered into by the Porte with England for the introduction of reforms into the Turkish Asiatic provinces has been fulfilled. Commissions, including Christian members, have been sent, ostensibly with that object, to some of the provinces; but according to the Consular reports, they have effected little or nothing. They were only authorised to inquire and report without being invested with any executive powers. In some instances their presence appears to have been productive of more harm than good by encouraging the Christians to put forward complaints against powerful Mussulman chiefs to whose vengeances they have thus exposed themselves.

"The Sultan promised me repeatedly that Baker Pasha should be named to a high command in Kurdistan and the provinces of Erzeroum and Van, and had authorized me so to inform Her Majesty's Government. That promise was not kept. In consequences of my constant remonstrances, and to satisfy Her Majesty's Government, Baker Pasha was appointed the head of a commission named to visit Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and part of Syria, and to report upon their condition, especially with reference to the organization of the gendarmerie. But he has no power to put any reform into execution. Care has been taken that he should be accompained by an officer in the Sultan's confidence, one Suleiman Bey, raised on the occasion to the rank of a Pasha, who is in direct communication with His Majesty. I am informed that he is exceedingly anti-English, and he appears to have done his best to thwart Baker Pasha on every occasion. Under these circumstances, it is not to be supposed that the mission of that officer will lead to any practical result.

"The *reglements* or organic laws, which, according to the 23d Article of the Treaty of Berlin, were to be introduced into the European provinces of Turkey, after having been framed by local commissions in which the local element was to be largely represented, and afterwards approved by the Eastern Roumelian International Commission, have not yet been promulgated. They have not, it would appear, been prepared according to the provisions of this article, and have not yet been submitted to the Commission. No effective gendarmerie had been organized for these provinces, except in the vilayet of Adrianople, notwithstanding the repeated assurances given to me that some of the English officers should be employed with that object. Osman Pasha has set his face against it. The result has been that there is little or no protection for life and property in Macedonia, Epirus, and Thessaly, that brigandage is rife, that the Christians are ill-treated and oppressed with impunity, and that the state of those provinces is bordering upon one of anarchy.

To be continued.)

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